

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH  
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be charged for as advertising matter.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 69 EAST BROAD STREET.  
MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1899.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper. Information is also desired by us of the telegraph office of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

PROFESSOR MALLET'S EXPERIENCE.

University of Virginia,  
August 19, 1899.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:  
In the discussion of the muddy condition of the water used in Richmond, and the means of improving it, the statement has been made more than once that James River water can not be filtered without the use of alum. I send you by express two samples of the Charlottesville water supply—one in the muddy state to which it has been brought by the recent heavy rains, and the other filtered once without addition of alum or anything else, by simple passage through a cylinder of "American tripoli" (an infusorial siliceous earth from Missouri), with walls of about three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

It is not intended to illustrate the kind of filter to be used on the large scale, nor is it an illustration of the best result obtainable—the filter used being new, and its pores too open to render the water quite clear—but it may serve to show that very muddy water can be made fairly clear, and quite fit for ordinary household use by simple and pretty rapid mechanical filtration without addition of alum. It is true that this is not James River water, but it is water of the same general character, a liberal proportion of the mud from which you suffer in Richmond being in part supplied by the soil of Albemarle county. You care to send me a sample of water from a Richmond hydrant I will pass it through the same filtering cylinder and return it to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
J. W. MALLET.

Thanks to you, Professor. The two bottles of water have been received and examined. The work of filtration has been well done. In color the muddy Charlottesville water is very much like Richmond water, but we think the former deposits its sediment more rapidly than Richmond water does.

We shall take pleasure in sending the Professor a sample of Richmond water, drawn directly from James River, though we find the river a little less muddy now than it was some days ago.

The interest that Professor Mallet is taking in this matter is very gratifying to us, especially as his experiments lead us to hope that possibly some method of wholesale filtration may be devised, in which the use of alum will not be requisite. Though most of our people eat alum in baking powders, and thrive, many of them are averse to using alum to clarify water. Therefore, unless the popular mind changes greatly, no system of filtration in which alum enters will ever be acceptable to our people.

The filtration of James River water without the use of alum is practiced here in hundreds of hotels, saloons, and private houses. "The Pasteur filter," the "Mediterranean stone," and other devices are in successful use. But we doubt if any of these devices could be developed so as to filter ten or twelve million gallons of James River water per day. It may be that lack of explicitness in some of the newspaper publications as to what is being done here with private filters has misled Professor Mallet somewhat. We repeat that of small filters there are plenty here that will serve us well without using alum in them, but the difficulty is in getting a filter or nest of filters that would clarify our entire water supply.

Each day's developments in the matter of clarifying our water supply go to show that the question is one as to whether we should make haste slowly, and, if we do, in the end we may find that we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars and have a system which will not satisfy public expectation. We think the wise and safe plan is for our City Council to appropriate some \$10,000 or \$15,000 and let the water-works officials make a series of tentative experiments upon a scale large enough to give the public confidence in the results obtained.

In this matter it will not do to depend entirely upon laboratory experiments. No; let us construct a small settling pond, and also arrange to let the manu-

facturers of filters put up experimental plants here.

It has recently been brought to our attention that at London water is stored more than six months at a time without rendering it unhealthy or unfit for use; but we think it is passed through filters before it is delivered to consumers.

Some years ago, when the question that now agitates this community was up, it was found that as much water would be needed to wash out the filters offered for our adoption as would be cleared and given to the people for use. In other words, that system required us to pump two gallons of water instead of one, when the river was muddy.

When that fact was ascertained, the thought of adopting that system was abandoned. It would be well for us to keep that experience in mind now. It affords another argument in favor of experimenting on a considerable scale.

The building of the Old Reservoir was an experiment; the building of the New Reservoir with its two basins was another experiment. It was believed that having two basins in the New Reservoir might use one as a settling basin, but things have turned out differently from what was expected. It is fairly certain now, that we shall not be able to clear our water supply without a good deal of experimenting; but if we choose we may do it at a limited cost. Better risk the wasting of \$10,000 or \$15,000 than hundreds of thousands.

DURABLE, LOW-PRICED HOUSES.

Of late years iron and steel have played a most important part in the construction of large business-houses, such as warehouses, factories, office buildings, and stores, and this has given a great stimulus to the iron industry and its dependencies.

Now it is learned that there is to be erected near Philadelphia a magnificent private dwelling, in which iron and steel are to be extensively used as materials.

According to a Baltimore contemporary, this will be very much of an innovation, and it is expected that if the experiment is successful it will lead to far-reaching results in more than one direction.

In the first place, it will, it is argued, conduce to the erection of low-priced dwellings with steel and iron frames, rafters, etc., and having a solidity and durability impossible of attainment in cheap houses, where wooden beams, rafters, and frames are used. As a consequence of this departure in building methods, a still wider market for iron and steel would be created, and many more persons would be employed in these industries. Again, the new system of construction would, it is contended, mutually retard the destruction of our forests, an evil which, it is admitted, is becoming most serious in its bearing upon the question of destructive freshets.

Apart, however, from the two considerations last named, and both of which are of great importance, it is earnestly to be hoped that the initial result looked for from the innovation will materialize. Low priced, durable houses would bring down rents, and at the same time prove more profitable to the landlord. They would also, by reason of not falling rapidly into dilapidation, cause the tenants to take more pleasure in their homes. As far as the interest of the landlord is concerned, the great trouble with the present low-priced house is that it calls for constant repairs—it eats up a greater part of the rent in repairs. As for the interest of the tenants, it causes the landlord to charge, in order to cover repairs, more rental than he would otherwise. Furthermore, in many instances, when a tenant sees his home going to pieces about him, he becomes careless and ceases to take pride in various things that go to make up the true home.

A friend of ours, who has given the subjects of investment in real estate and the needs of Richmond in the matter of small houses for the poorer people, and the people of moderate means, much study has frequently remarked to us that if he had the capital he would build for low rental a number of small houses of the best materials that could be secured. He would make the houses thoroughly substantial, introduce into them the most approved plumbing, and as far as possible use indestructible material in the inside furnishings. He argues that after the first cost such houses would be of comparatively little expense to him, not only because there would be little "natural wear and tear," but because the tenants would be stimulated to keep things in order.

He argues that such houses, aside from proving of great benefit to the public health and bringing, in the long run, good returns on the investment, would increase immensely love for home and add vastly in expanding genuine home and family life in the community. His ideas on this subject are sound, and the new departure under discussion promises their practical development at much less cost than the carrying out of his programme would involve.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

It is probable that when Congress meets Rear-Admiral Dewey will be honored by having the grade of admiral revived for him, and that he will be appointed to that grade by the President.

Colonel Roosevelt says that there was a certain medical officer in the Rough Riders whose conduct had not been what it should have been in Cuba, and that certain charges against him are being investigated now. Colonel Roosevelt refuses to give the officer's name.

It is said that those regiments of the volunteer army that wish to leave the service will be permitted to do so as fast as the mustering-out rolls and pay-rolls can be made by the War Department.

General Shafter declares that never during the civil war were there thirty days that tried him as the thirty days beginning from the time he landed on the Island of Cuba until the surrender of Santiago.

The Medical Record, perhaps the highest medical authority in America, in a leading editorial, calls strenuously for a searching investigation of the scandalous mismanagement of the medical department of the army.

A Madrid cablegram says that the Spanish government will insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain.

Under all the circumstances the capture of Dewey's and Merritt's guns but anticipated the surrender of the city under the protocol, and the fact that we won the city by storm is due to circumstances that we have no moral right to turn to our advantage.

## OUR FULL TREASURY.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says that hostilities with Spain have terminated with the Treasury in good condition, and the United States could embark on another war to-morrow without any fear of running short of money to pay the expenses as they were incurred. Not only, adds the special, is the Treasury balance increasing daily on account of receipts from the bond sale, but the war revenue law is bringing in even more money than had been expected, and the receipts of the government are averaging more than \$3,000,000 on each business day.

When we remember that a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party is "spend everything in hand and in sight," and that the party lives fully up to that doctrine, the above exhibit should stimulate the Democrats to unusual exertions to capture the next House of Representatives. Unless that consummation is attained we may expect to see the country enter upon a season of unprecedented extravagance.

As the leading Republican paper published in the State of Mark Hanna indicated the other day, the Republicans will not show their hand freely at the coming short session of Congress over to their uncertainty about the Senate. But they expect to have the Senate after the 4th of March next, and if they also dominate the lower House of the next Congress the masses may rest assured that they will not only make ducks and drakes of what may then happen to be in the Treasury, but find a way of necessitating the continuance of the war taxes for years.

During the year ended June 30, 1898, the total imports of dutiable wool amounted to 11,217,718 pounds, of the value of \$13,183,253. Of this importation 7,784,550 pounds, of the value of \$7,489,330, consisted of third-class wool, fit only for manufacturing carpets—leaving 3,433,168 pounds, valued at \$5,693,923, for making stuff for clothing.

In the twelve months ended June 30, 1897, the imports of free wool amounted to 3,562,626 pounds, valued at \$3,254,191. Of this wool 2,017,749 pounds, valued at \$1,623,355, consisted mostly of fine fleeces of Australia, the Andes, and other regions, to be used for making pure and healthful clothing for the American people.

The Philadelphia Record, from which we borrow the above figures, asks whence comes the supply of materials to fill the enormous hiatus caused by the non-importation of foreign wools? and then adds: "Not from the domestic yield, although in some parts of the Rocky mountains there are two clips a year of the sheep grown on government pasture ranges at the rate of not less than 100 pounds per acre. Even with the natural and regular growth of sheep production, little disturbed as it was by the Wilson law, the home market is utterly incapable of supplying American manufacturers either with the needed quantities or qualities of clothing wool."

"In addition to the enormous supplies of foreign wool, the importations of woollen fabrics in 1897 amounted to the value of \$49,162,962. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, these imports of woollens fell in value to \$14,822,758. This difference of nearly \$35,000,000 must also be made up from the domestic supply of wool or its substitutes."

"The deficit in the supply of clothing wool by the arrest of importations and by the insufficiency of the domestic clip must, therefore, be made up largely by the mixture of rags, cotton, and other substitutes for wool in the process of manufacturing. As the returns of import trade alone demonstrate beyond all question, for the pure, wholesome, substantial clothing which American consumers enjoyed when wool was free they must now content themselves with fabrics of much inferior quality. It is only by the admixture of shoddy materials that clothing can be sold at the prices which prevailed when wool was free from an exorbitant tax."

Truly great is Dingleyism in conducting to fraud.

The street-car companies of this city are running their electric-cars entirely too fast. The city ordinance on the subject is daily, if not hourly, violated.

Perpetuity.

When Caesar died, 'tis said, men shook with fear. "Earth's mightiest is gone," a westerling, some cried; Ages have passed—with each succeeding year As great and valiant have been born and died.

Inconsistency.

(Alfred Lavington.)  
Fortune to every one offers her hand, The which to grasp would lead to wealth and fame; But just as blind or not to understand, And clinging to failure's, and they Fortune blame.

JUDGE RHEA'S CANVASS.

His Meetings in Lee County—Large Crowds.

PENNINGTON GAP, VA., August 19.—(Special.)—Judge Rhea, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, has spent the week canvassing in Lee county. He began on Monday (court day) at Jonesville and spoke two hours to a large and attentive gathering. His meeting there, as well as at the seven other places at which he spoke, was generally attended by Republicans, many of whom cheered with the Democrats when General Walker's political record was referred to. This is significant, for it is the first time since the war that a Republican has been so warmly received by the people of the abundant wealth that lies in the hands of the Democrats. It is really interesting and instructive to hear the Judge's caustic but gentlemanly comments on Walker's political record. Nor does he stop at Walker's record, but effectively upon the war-bond issue and stamp act. The Judge is a great speaker. Lee county will give him a great majority. He goes from here to Bland county.

ASHLAND.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen—Funeral Arrangement.

ASHLAND, VA., August 19.—(Special.)—Mr. John L. Woodson, an aged and highly-respected citizen, died to-day at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. S. S. Mills. Mr. Woodson was for a number of years proprietor of the Woodson Hotel, which was burned two years ago. He was a member of the Ashland Council, Royal Arcanum, and will be buried with the honors of that body. The interment will be made in Woodland Cemetery to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock. The pall-bearers will be: T. B. Trevillian, C. G. Blakey, T. B. Elliott, E. W. Woolfolk, W. L. Luck, and G. R. Nixon.

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The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## SCOTTSVILLE.

Thrashing Wheat and Oats—Personal Mention.

SCOTTSVILLE, VA., August 18.—(Special.)—We are once more enjoying a most lovely spell of weather, and our farmers are making good use of the opportunity to thresh their wheat and oats. Much of the latter crop has been seriously damaged in the field by the long wet spell. The present price of oats is 30 cents per bushel. Strange to say, with corn at 40 or 42 cents in Richmond, we are obliged to pay 55 cents for corn and 60 cents for meal in our little town. Chickens are scarce and high, attributable no doubt to protracted meetings and boarders.

The lawn party at Fluvanna church a few days ago was a perfect success, and the ladies took in about \$85, net, for the benefit of the church, which was considered as doing well for a little country church.

A party of gentlemen from Johnstown, Pa., were here this week to look at farming lands with a view to purchasing. They visited the old P. P. Gantt farm, now owned by Mr. James White, of Red Hill, and were pleased with it.

Sumner season has opened here, and scores of carts and wagons loaded with the article are being driven into our town. Little & Dorman and Beal Brothers are the principal buyers, and handle a large quantity of it every season.

Mr. G. Mason Dillard, of Norfolk, is visiting his old home here, but may leave in a day or two to spend the rest of his vacation amongst the cool, wild recesses of the "Rockies."

Mr. W. G. Farrar, wife, and little daughter, of Norfolk, are here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Farrar and family. Mr. J. H. Farrar, who is a native of Chesapeake and Ohio railway at Richmond, spent several days at his old home, Stony Point, this week.

Mr. Fred H. Farrar, of Charlottesville, is spending a short vacation here at his old home, the "Rockies."

The fair serenaders, including quite a force of the musical talent of our town, were out last night in full force, and made the balmy night breezes harmonious with sweet sounds.

Misses Jean Hewitt and Ellen Boyd made a visit to Charlottesville Monday.

The protracted meeting at Hardware Baptist church, conducted by Rev. J. R. Daniel, has been largely attended. Rev. L. T. Hitt, of the Methodist Church, began a protracted meeting at Albermarle next Sunday.

A protracted meeting is in progress this week at Sharon church, in Buckingham. Mr. Robert Palmer, of Baltimore, was here yesterday.

Miss Nellie Beal, after spending a month here in the hospital, returned to Richmond this week.

The law in regard to boys jumping on and off moving trains is being rigidly enforced here. Our Sergeant had several boys fined by his Honor.

Hardware river was about totally ruined, but our farmers now think they can save half of it, since the weather has cleared up.

Mrs. Rountree (nee Lewis), of Quinlan, Ga., is visiting her mother at Stony Point. Mr. Wilbur H. Ellis is quite sick with fever.

## CLARKE GATEY.

A Most Enjoyable Dance—Those Present.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)  
BERRYVILLE, VA., August 18.—One of the most enjoyed dances of the season was given by the young men of Summit last Wednesday evening, at the residence of Colonel J. J. Riley, in this county. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and colored lights were used with pretty effect in the yard. Refreshments, consisting of many delicacies, were served during the intermissions of dancing. Invitations were issued for 125 guests, among whom present were: Misses Briscoe, Mary and Margaret Patterson, and Messrs. Thomas Todd, A. L. Jenkins, Gustav Ober, Robert Boykin, and Dr. L. M. Allen, of Baltimore; Misses Blair and Harvey, of Richmond; Misses Calley, LePage, and Ligon, of Norfolk; Mr. McLeod, Miss Randall, of Washington; Misses Stoddard and McGuire, Winchester; Miss Margaret Osborne, Kabletown; W. Va.; Mrs. J. J. Riley, Mrs. Lambert Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Allen, Miss Riley, Helen Hardesty; Edith Allen, of Clarke county; Misses Moss and Mamie Allen, of Deale; Edith Hardesty, of Rosalia; and Annie Brown McCormick, Margaret Wilson, Mary Wheat, Nellie Page, and Nannie McGuire, of Berryville; Messrs. Thomas and Trip Hardesty, Hugh Lewis, Thomas McCormick, W. T. Lewis, Charles M. Brown, Mack Clavett, George B. Irwin, Martland Briscoe, Lambert and Edgerton Riley, Ed. Moore, Fred. L. Arvin, and Robert Wheat, of Clarke county; Captain Tally Milton, of the Virginia Military Institute; Misses Ad. Allen, John Hardesty, George J. Hardesty, and Albert Osborne, of Jefferson county; W. Va.; Alice Smith, of Maryland; James and Paul Thomson, of Summit Point.

## GATE CITY.

A Sad Case—The Crops—Very Enthusiastic.

GATE CITY, VA., August 18.—(Special.)—The wife of Samuel Hunley, who was sent to the penitentiary in July, was brought here on a commission of lunacy to-day and placed in jail, to await transportation to the asylum at Marion. Her mind was unbalanced by the crime of the and the penalty imposed on her husband. Mrs. Joseph Godsey died very suddenly at her home here yesterday, and was buried to-day. She was a most excellent and popular Christian lady, only 39 years old. Her death has been a great loss to the town and surrounding country.

There is talk of a semi-weekly Democratic paper making its appearance here soon, with a prominent young lawyer as its editor. Such an enterprise is a necessity, and will add greatly to our prosperity.

The outlook for the next session of Shoemaker College, which begins September 1st, is bright beyond all anticipation. It seems now that the enrollment will reach 300.

The farmers of this county claim that their crops all around are the finest this year. The weather has been just what the acreage is also larger than ever before. There will be a large surplus. High-grade methods of farming are convincing the people of the abundant wealth that lies in their fertile soil. Let the people of other sections know that here, where the breezes come fresh and fragrant from the cheek of beauty; where the purest springs gush "limpid as air and sparkling as diamonds" from the mountain sides, and where nature has spread her charms with such unlimited profu-

sion, is the place to find peaceful and happy homes. The great Southwest is rapidly coming to the front.

## SAVED FROM LYING.

The Newport News Murderer—Arrived from Santiago.  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 19.—(Special.)—Sam Hall, the negro who shot and killed private Alonzo Andrew and wounded private George Altman, both of Company I, 10th Indiana, is now confined in the jail at Norfolk, having been brought over across Hampton Roads at midnight last night, after the military authorities at Fort Monroe refused to receive him back to Newport News while the Indiana soldiers are here he will be lynched in spite of any efforts on the part of police and public. There is no doubt that the negro is guilty of a cold-blooded murder and he will surely hang for it. It will be the first hanging Warwick county has seen in years.

## ANOTHER ASSAULT.

This morning another private in Company I was assaulted by a negro named Francis in Bar Harbor, and the latter is now in jail awaiting trial. The men of the company who were down town at the time demanded to be shown the prisoner, and threatened to make trouble for awhile, but everything quieted down as the result of the efforts of commissioned and non-commissioned officers down town. One private became so belligerent and assumed such a threatening attitude against all negroes that some soldiers had to be sent after him. The Indiana troops will not leave until to-morrow for Lexington, Ky., contrary to expectations. It is feared that if the men get down town to-night they may make trouble in Bloodfield, where some soldiers have been threatened with violence.

The funeral of Private Andrew, who was killed last night, took place this afternoon from the undertaking establishment where the remains were taken. The men of Company I attended the funeral in a body.

## POLITICAL.

The Republican City Executive Committee held a meeting last night and made preparations for the fall campaign. A committee was appointed to select a date and places of meeting for the election of delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention next month. A city chairman will also be elected at the same time.

The United States transport Oliveette arrived at Old Point Comfort this afternoon at 1 o'clock from Santiago, bringing several hundred soldiers from General Shafter's army. Among those on board are the men of Battery H, of Fort Monroe, who were reported slaughtered by the fire from the battleship Texas at the battle of Manila. There are also many wounded men aboard the ship. It is not known at this time whether or not the men will be permitted to land. The Oliveette, it is stated at Old Point, went to New York first and was sent here.

George Washington, a negro who was arrested by an unknown negro Tuesday, in Bloodfield, died to-day without revealing the name of his assailant. The police are making an effort to apprehend the guilty party.

Five little negro boys, whose ages range from 8 to 12 years, were arrested at Old Point this morning and brought here on the charge of robbing the billiard-room of Mr. J. H. Blenheim, of 3111. The boys admit having the money, but each blames the theft on another. Only \$1 was recovered.

## The Remis Eye Sanitarium.

Persons whose eyesight for any cause is giving them anxiety cannot fail to be interested in the advertisements of the Remis Eye Sanitarium, of Glen Falls, N. Y., which are appearing in this paper. It has the reputation of being one of the best known and most successful institutions of the kind in the world, and by its own original conservative methods, under which it is said no patient was ever known to be disappointed. It does an immense amount of good—not only at the sanitarium, but throughout the country, thousands of cases being successfully treated at their homes. A pamphlet, which is mailed free, gives full particulars.

## DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
DAILY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

## EXCEPT FRIDAY AND SUNDAY.

Passengers can leave Richmond daily except Friday and Sunday, via Chesapeake and Ohio railway at 9 A. M., or Richmond and Petersburg railroad (Norfolk and Western route) 9 A. M., connecting at Norfolk with Old Dominion Line for New York. Steamer sailing same evening for New York.

## ALL-WATER ROUTE.

Steamship Richmond leaves Richmond every Monday at 5 P. M. for New York via James River.

Tickets on sale at Richmond Transfer Company's, 93 east Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and Richmond and Petersburg railroad depots, and at company's office, 1212 east Main street, Richmond. Baggage checked through.

## FREIGHT.

For New York and all points beyond can be shipped by day freight sailing from Richmond every MONDAY at 5 P. M. Also, by steamer leaving Richmond every SATURDAY at 5 P. M. for Norfolk, connecting with steamer for New York.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Passengers can leave daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M. (Old Point Comfort, M. M.) to Norfolk or Old Point Comfort, connecting with Norfolk and Western railroad for Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and Richmond and Petersburg railroad depots, and at company's office, 1212 east Main street, Richmond. Baggage checked through.

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